is available. That is why we have implemented an Asia Pacific Road Accident database project by paying one lakh dollars to the United Nations. Sir, as far as Indian database is concerned, the Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the Pilot Project.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Four laning of National Highways

*223. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that NH-64 from Zirakpur to Bahadurgarh and NH-95 from Kharar to Talwandi Chowk *via* Ludhiana and Moga need immediate four laning in view of the projected volume of traffic during the coming years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) There is sufficient traffic density on Zirakpur to Bahadurgarh section of NH-64 and Ludhiana to Talwandi section of NH-95 for widening these to four lanes as per traffic requirement. However, four-laning works are taken up depending upon *inter-se priority* and availability of funds.

Compulsory education for child labourers

*227. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986 is functioning effectively towards total abolition of child labour, throughout India;

(b) the reasons for millions of child labourers still engaged, paving heavy hurdles for implementation of compulsory education for children of age 6 to 14 years;

(c) the number of employers punished for violating the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986, State-wise during the years 2002-03; 2003-04; and 2004-05;

(d) the details of measures already taken and proposed to be taken to curb the menace of ever growing child labour in India; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SEKHAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 provides for prohibition of employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous Occupations and Processes and regulation of the working conditions of children in non-hazardous industries.

(b) Child Labour is a problem, which is socio-economic in nature and is a result of poverty and illiteracy in the society. The fundamental problem regarding poverty and illiteracy need to be tackled effectively in order to abolish the menace of the child labour from our country.

(c) A Statement is enclosed. (*See* below).

(d) With a view to curb the menace of ever growing child labour in India, Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 250 district spread over 21 States of the Country. Under the NCLP Scheme, special schools are set up by the NCLP Societies for rehabilitating children withdrawn from hazardous occupations and processes to provide bridging education before they are mainstreamed into the regular school education system. In addition, 21 districts of the country are being covered under a similar INDO-US (INDUS) Scheme for rehabilitation of working children. During the 10th Plan, Government is focusing on converging the National Child Labour Project Scheme with various welfare schemes of different departments of the Government especially Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan of the Ministry of Human Resource Development in order to make multi-pronged efforts to eliminate child labour from this country.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise number of employees punished for violating the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Prosecutions Launched			Convictions		Remarks
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	Andmn & Nico. I.U.T.	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	563	4870	1212	0	2158	1109
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	24		0	0	*
4	Assam	0	12		0	0	*
5	Bihar	354	385	259	0	0	0
6	Chandigarh U.T.	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	104	1		0	0	*
8	Dadra & Nagar H.U.T.	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman & Diu U.T.	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi U.T.	36	66		0	0	*
11	Goa	0	0		4	0	*
12	Gujarat	7	29	106	3	0	0
13	Haryana	11	38	13	23	18	3
14	Himachal Pradesh	3	1		3	1	*
15	Jammu & Kashmir	0	17		0	1	*
16	Jharkhand	42	76		7	1	*
17	Karnataka	300	0		56	0	*
18	Kerala	1	0		1	0	*
19	Lakshadweep U.T.	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	35	28	54	17	66	16
21	Maharashtra	0	17	32	0	8	4
22	Manipur	0	0		0	0	*
23	Meghalaya	0	0		0	0	*
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Orissa	1	3		0	0	*
27	Pondicherry U.T.	0	0		0	1	*
28	Punjab	0	35	2	0	23	5
29	Rajasthan	55	0	7	57	1501	15
30	Sikkim	0	0		0	0	*
31	Tamil Nadu	808	385		127	132	*
32	Tripura	0	0		0	0	*
33	Uttar Pradesh	321	399	31	23	0	10
34	Uttaranchal	3	0		4	0	*
35	West Bengal	6	0		0	0	*
	TOTAL:	2650	6386	1716	325	3910	1162

Note: Figures of 2004-05 are provisional as reports from States/UTs are awaited.

* Reports awaited from States/UTs.